

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 320.

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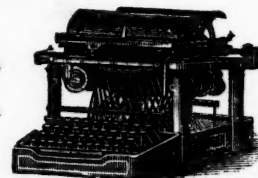
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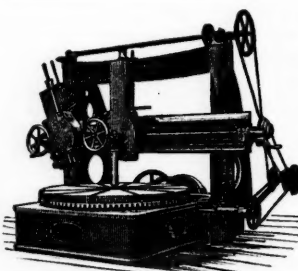
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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XII.—NO. 320.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT is again announced that Mr. Manning will be obliged to vacate his place as head of the Treasury, his health not attaining such a recovery as will justify his continuance. If so, we shall regret the necessity. When the names of the present Cabinet were announced, it was not thought that Mr. Manning would prove the strongest man among them, and the man whose removal would do the most to weaken the Administration. But it is so. He and Mr. Lamar have been the two most satisfactory men in the Cabinet, while Mr. Bayard, Mr. Garland, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Endicott and Mr. Whitney have been disappointments to those who looked for great things from any of them. We do not venture to say that anybody expected much from either Mr. Vilas or Mr. Whitney; they are not men of the size to arouse large expectations. But Mr. Bayard, Mr. Garland and Mr. Endicott were the object of hopes which have not been realized.

Mr. Cleveland will have no easy task, if he is to fill Mr. Manning's place. His party is not rich in men who can manage the business departments of the government, rich as it is in politicians of the more ordinary type. Nor is there anyone among the Mugwumps whose appointment would not be regarded with dismay by the business world. But we would like to see him choose a man with less exalted views than Mr. Manning entertained as to the proper size of the surplus reserve, and sounder on Protection.

MR. ARTHUR SEDGWICK is back from his wool-gathering expedition to Mexico, and certainly is not much enriched in reputation by his absence. We are glad to learn that Mr. Bayard regards it as his duty to demand an investigation of "the cruel reports" of his doings at that capital. It is one of the points on which we are happy to agree with Mr. Bayard, who has talked too much as though no statement to the discredit of his envoy were worth a moment's notice. If Mr. Sedgwick can disprove the account of his doings which has come from so many independent but harmonious sources, we shall be heartily glad of it, both for his own sake and that of those near him, who must feel these imputations very keenly. And the moment that Mr. Bayard and Mr. Sedgwick agree that this is the right course to take, we are satisfied. Mr. Bayard will have ample opportunity to press this view upon the attention of Mr. Sedgwick, as he is to receive a verbal instead of a written report upon the results of the mission to Mexico.

Gen. Diaz, in his annual message to the Mexican Congress, of course refers to the Cutting case, and he does so in a dignified and truthful fashion, describing it substantially as a case of "much cry and little wool," while he compliments our government on the good sense it showed when it had ascertained the real state of the facts. We were not aware that our government earned such a compliment at any stage of the case; but if the Mexican President thinks it did, we shall try to give it the benefit of a doubt. But whatever credit attaches to our treatment of the matter, either early or late, is all due to Mr. Bayard, who is fully welcome to the glory he has got by it. He cannot divide the laurels with Dr. Francis Wharton, for although that learned and excellent authority is in the State Department to advise the Secretary on such matters, there is very ample evidence that he was not consulted in this instance. In his published works Dr. Wharton takes exactly the opposite ground from that taken by Mr. Bayard in his correspondence with the Mexican government, denying that a national government is debarred from punishing offences committed outside its jurisdiction, when the effects of these offences extend to the area of its jurisdiction. He instances in his book on "The Conflict of Laws" the case of forgery of our Treasury notes by a person residing in Mexico, who should afterwards be arrested

on our side of the border. And the parallel between the publication of a libel, which was evidently meant to reach Mexican readers, with the forgery of paper money meant to circulate among American citizens, is so close as to leave no doubt as to the view Dr. Wharton would take of their identity in principle.

MR. SPEAKER CARLISLE undertakes the desperate task of proving that the country has saved money through the access of the Democrats to power in the executive departments. He claims that in its first fiscal year about seventeen millions were saved through the reduction of expenses. He ignores the fact that the expenses of that year were increased by over thirteen millions by appropriations for deficiencies, and that they included no outlay on Rivers and Harbors, which took another thirteen millions in the last year of Mr. Arthur's administration. After making these allowances we find that the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration was costlier by about nine millions than the last year of Mr. Arthur's; and if the administration live up to its opportunities in the shape of extravagant appropriations made by the last House of Representatives, the present year will exceed in costliness any in our fiscal history, even on the basis of population and wealth of the country.

THE hearing before a Canadian Commissioner in the case of the fishing-vessel *David J. Adams* is proceeding at Halifax. It seems to us that the counsel for the defence is making a grave mistake in not admitting all the material facts charged by the Canadian authorities in this case. There can be no doubt that the captain of this vessel bought herrings for bait within the limits of Canadian jurisdiction. It is not our business to deny such purchases, but to vindicate them as a matter of right. We are looking to the State Department to demand this right as in accordance with the advanced maxims of international law, whose growth has unavoidably modified the treaty of 1818. Canada makes just such a claim in the case of the Alaska seal-fishery, declaring that the former claim of Russia to treat the waters of the Upper Pacific as within her boundary is at variance with the new tendencies of international law. On the same ground we ask that our fishermen shall have all that is needed for the pursuit of their business, and that the people of the Nova Scotia coast are willing to sell them. And if this be refused us, then it will be the duty of the government to lay such restrictions on the Canadian trade with us as will bring the Dominion authorities to a just comprehension of the case. We are far more important to Canada than she is to us. We have no right to use the power this confers for any unjust end. But we have a right to use it in resisting the attempt to bully us into a renewal of the old bargain about the fisheries, and in securing all the advantages to our fishermen that any other civilized nation would confer upon them.

THE Anti-Saloon Convention of Republicans met in Chicago last week. The attendance was respectable, but not so large as it would have been if the Republican party were more fully alive to the danger in this quarter. Mr. Windom, the ex-Senator from Minnesota, presided, and the speeches and resolutions expressed the earnest determination of the best element in the party to cut every tie which connects it with the saloon interest. They declared for High License, Local Option, the submission of Prohibitory amendments to the votes of the people, and for the prohibitory policy in the Territories and the District of Columbia. We cannot go so far as this, for we do not think the experience of Prohibition in those States which have tried it justifies us in regarding it as the best remedy, and looking upon High License as less and only temporary. Michigan has had to substitute High

License for Prohibition; Iowa has not got rid of the saloon by prohibitory amendments to the state constitution; Nebraska is apparently well satisfied with her trial of High License, and so is Illinois. Ohio returns to High License after a trial of free trade in intoxicants under Democratic rule. It is true that Prohibition is capable of a limited success in special localities, chiefly rural districts, and that apart from the ethics of the question, Local Option may be found an effective and manageable policy. But it will not work in great cities, where the political power of the saloon is most strongly entrenched, where the classes friendly to the saloon are very numerous, and where the evils of the liquor traffic are the most deplorable.

At the recent convention of the brewers of the country, at Niagara Falls, Mr. Louis Schade, of Washington, D. C., "attorney" for the Association,—really its manager of lobby work at the capital,—made his report, containing the following somewhat explicit and rather interesting information:

"Though the efforts of the Prohibitionists were more vigorous than ever before, yet I am glad to state that the Democratic House has thus far showed the cold shoulder to any bill of a prohibitory character, though two of them had already passed the Senate. Twice Speaker Carlisle was compelled to exert himself in behalf of our cause, when, by neglect or non-attendance at committee meetings on the part of some of the members friendly to us, the Prohibitionists were about to carry their ends."

This is plain enough for anybody to understand, and illuminates the general subject as we endeavored to set it out two weeks ago. Yet, throughout the North, the political Prohibitionists work very industriously and sometimes quite effectively to keep in power Mr. Schade's "cold shoulder" folks.

THE Connecticut and New Hampshire Republican conventions have done as well as any of the series, both having put in nomination for the governorship and other offices men whose election will be creditable to those states. In New Hampshire there is no doubt as to the election of Mr. Sawyer; but Connecticut has been for a decade debatable ground between the two parties. This year national importance attaches to the result, as a successor to Mr. Hawley as United States Senator will be chosen by the Legislature now to be elected. That Mr. Hawley will be his own successor there is every reason to hope, and this result will be a source of gratification to the country at large. There are some important subjects on which Senator Hawley is utterly in the wrong,—national aid to education being one of these. But he is on the right side on most occasions, and he carries a weight in the Senate which is deserved by his steadiness in action, sobriety of judgment, unblemished reputation, and earnest patriotism. His speech at the dedication of the Memorial Arch in Hartford last week was a fine display of his intellectual qualities.

MR. EDMUNDS made a speech at the Vermont State Fair on the industrial policy of the republic, which is worth quoting. His main theme was the great one of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, but he discussed incidentally the American policy as tending to secure the advantages of labor no less than of capital:

The freedom which every one so much prizes for himself can only be real and lasting while it is so exercised as not to invade the equal freedom and private rights of every other person. The pay due to the wage worker every night for his day's labor is, in every sense, just as much capital as the thousands that have been before accumulated by himself or some other person, and he has precisely the same interest in it and in its protection by law, and its increase, as have the holders of all other property. The power to earn money by work is also most substantial capital, but, like other capital, it can only be made productive by being put to use in some advantageous way. The true mission, therefore, of a community, or a nation that loves justice and desires peace and the general welfare, is to so adjust and harmonize its producing and industrial operations as to find the best uses for both its accumulated capital, whether in lands, personal things or money, and the working power of its citizens. Neither can prosper without the other, while the adjusted co-operation of both is sure, in a country of great and varied natural resources like ours, to result in the steady increase of the

wealth and happiness of all its people, excepting the smaller proportion who fail to prosper through their own fault or misfortune.

After commenting on and illustrating the necessity of diversified productions, manufactures and industrial employments, the senator pointed out that in a country of varied and abundant natural resources, fertile lands, wide variations of latitude and climate, mines of all metals, coals, forests, water power, a country free from legal monopolies, and bound by its national and state constitutions to equal taxation and the security of equal personal rights, home markets and home consumption are the sure and only constant reliance. He continued:—

Undoubtedly foreign markets are extremely desirable for the sale of the surplus productions of everything that cannot in the ordinary course of things be consumed at home, but for a country situated as ours is they cannot be relied upon with any safety as the principal avenues of reaching paying consumers of our productions. It may be considered a maxim in the economics of industry and production that, just in proportion to the number of consumers or customers, will ready sales at the just and remunerative prices be obtained, and so, if there be only a few and distant customers, the general certainty of a fair return for the investments of property, skill and labor becomes an uncertainty controlled by a thousand circumstances over which the producers and the laborers in production have no control and little influence.

These evident, and indeed almost self-evident considerations point, as you can readily see, to the one conclusion—one that is not, and I hope and believe will not be thought political in any party sense—that the policy of American legislation and the efforts of American law-makers—who are really the people—ought to be directed to the utmost development of every variety of American production, and so to the improvement of the condition of the American laborer and the American employer of labor of every kind by giving that labor full employment and adequate reward, and to the employer ready and steady markets. This done, while it will be a source of gain and profit to every material interest of the land-owner and the capitalist, there will be also a larger and nobler advancement of those portions of society which are now so often the victims of discontent and suffering, and which so often, in unwise and misguided efforts to redress grievances, make progress backward, and find themselves, at the end of a struggle with those who employ labor, in a worse condition than before.

WE are glad to observe that Sir Lyon Playfair was present at the address, which might almost be taken as an answer to his criticism of our policy in *Macmillan's Magazine* some years ago. England would be willing to exchange all her distant markets for such a market as our sixty millions offer to the American producer, whether he be capitalist or laborer. And as Mr. Charles E. Endicott shows in a letter to *The Advertiser*, our policy stands the test of comparative growth in wealth amply. He finds that the annual increase in the production of wealth is as follows:

United States,	\$825,000,000
France,	375,000,000
Great Britain,	325,000,000
Germany,	200,000,000
Other Countries,	725,000,000

The World,	\$2,450,000,000
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The average for America is \$15 a head; for the rest of mankind \$1.42 only. The entire wealth of the United States he estimates at \$43,642,000,000. In 1860, omitting slaves, it was \$16,157,000,000.

THE governors of the original thirteen States of the Union have been meeting in this city to consider the propriety of having some suitable commemoration of the meeting of the Convention of 1787, which drafted the national Constitution. There was but one mind among them, as there would be among Americans generally, as to the propriety of commemorating the meeting of that assembly. We should have liked to say "august assembly," but the brief and imperfect accounts we have of its session do not impress us with a sense of its external dignity. More than once its members expressed their surprise and gratification at finding they were all still alive and engaged in consulting for the welfare of the common country. Two years later, we presume, there will be a commemoration at New York of the inauguration of the new government.

NOMINATIONS for Congress have been made by both parties in most of the districts of Pennsylvania where a nomination has any significance. In Philadelphia, the five old members, including Judge Kelley and Mr. Randall, will all be sent back, and among the other notable old members whose election may be considered certain are Col. Bayne, in Pittsburg, and Mr. Ermentrout, in Berks. But there will be many changes: ex-Gov. Curtin retires, to be succeeded, probably, by Mr. Wallace; Mr. Buckalew is to go from the Eleventh District, (in place of Mr. Storm), and Mr. Boyle, in the Fayette district, has been deprived of a renomination. In the 6th District there are two Republican candidates in the field, (Mr. Darlington and Mr. Everhart), each claiming to be "regular;" in the Seventh, Dr. Evans retires, to be succeeded no doubt by Mr. R. M. Yardley, a young Republican of force and promise; and in the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth, Mr. White and Gen. Negley have not been renominated. Of the twenty-eight members in the present House, probably half will be retired on the 4th of March. The Democratic column seems likely to gain by the new blood more than the Republican,—though the loss to the former of Mr. Boyle is a distinct diminution of strength.

In Philadelphia the local nominations were made by the Republicans on Wednesday, these including three judges. Judge Allison, who has been on the bench for many years, Judge Peirce, who has served two terms, and ex-Judge Briggs, (who after serving one term, was beaten for re-election, in 1882, by Judge Arnold), were named. As to the two former there is no difference of opinion: they will be elected unanimously, the Democrats not putting up any one against them. Judge Briggs will be opposed by the present incumbent of the place which he seeks, Judge Gordon, (who was appointed a year ago by Governor Pattison, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Yerkes), and in this contest the result will be uncertain. Judge Gordon has made a very good impression, while Judge Briggs had the misfortune, during his former term of service, to create antagonisms with lawyers practicing in his court. If Philadelphia should cast a very large majority for the general Republican ticket, the break on the Judgeship may be insufficient to bring Judge Gordon in.

The other local nominations, including that of Mr. Graham for District Attorney, will arouse no opposition, and will no doubt be endorsed by decisive votes in November.

THE Common council has voted to impeach Mayor Smith for misdemeanors in connection with the receipt and payment of moneys due the city. A vote of censure simply was defeated by a majority of only three, and then that for the impeachment was carried by 49 votes to 38. The parties were divided on both motions. Nine Democrats voted for impeachment, and three against it, and two were absent or evaded the issue. There are now only two questions to be settled. The first is whether Mr. Smith has good ground for the contention that under the new Constitution he can be tried only by the State legislature. The letter of the Constitution seems to sustain this point, but its evident intention we think is the other way. It is incredible that the Constitution intended to deprive the municipal governments of the State of the power to defend themselves in this way against the misdeeds of bad officials. The clause is somewhat loosely worded, but it evidently applies only to the impeachment of state officials.

The other undetermined question is the probability of the Select Council doing their duty in the premises, and upon this it is hardly suitable, now, to comment.

Now that Philadelphia has done her duty thus far in the case of Mayor Smith, we may be permitted to suggest that some other American municipalities may follow the example she has set. Chicago, for instance, has a Mayor whose record is far worse than anything that has been charged against Mr. Smith. Quite recently a Democratic politician of that city has made disclosures as to the way in which Mayor Harrison had organized a blackmail system, by which the gambling-houses bought an immunity from disturb-

ance by paying heavily towards the defrayal of his honor's political expenses. He gave the names of the agents employed in this nefarious business, and other details which should enable an investigation. But we hear nothing of any movement towards that.

OUR city has lost two excellent citizens by the deaths of Mr. Dillwyn Parrish and of Judge Ludlow. Mr. Parrish was "an Israelite indeed" of the Society of Friends, whose sweetness of temper and zeal for good works were alike admirable. He carried with him an atmosphere of pervading calm, which was not that of the stoic, but of the Christian philanthropist. A neighbor of his tells of being startled by hearing a sudden and bitter cry of a woman in distress on the street, and on looking up, saw Mr. Parrish jump out of the window to come to her aid. Not his nearly seventy years seemed to him to justify his going round by the door, when the shorter way would enable him to rescue her the sooner.

Judge Ludlow was the son of Dr. Ludlow of the Dutch Reformed ministry, who was at one time Provost of the University. In his political convictions he was a pronounced Democrat, and at some crises of the war he felt obliged to pursue a course which alienated the regard of many of his fellow-citizens. But the city of Philadelphia had an unbounded confidence in his integrity and his ability; and his long continuance on our bench by aid of the votes of Republican citizens, was a compliment as high as it was well deserved. If we are not mistaken, it was the case of Judge Ludlow which suggested the excellent rule which exempts our elective judiciary from changes on the ground of mere party affiliations.

A WESTERN visitor contrasts the care with which a Philadelphian counts his change in the street car, with the free and easy air a New Yorker displays in thrusting his into his pocket. But he misses the reason for the difference. A New Yorker rides for five cents, and feels he is getting the worth of his money. A Philadelphian knows he is robbed of one cent in defiance of the laws, every time he rides on any but three of our street railways, and he resents the imposition. He is anxious that the road shall not get one cent more out of him than it now exacts, and he looks sharp to his change accordingly. Nor can he have any confidence in the agents employed by a company which itself thus plunders him.

We learn from the newspapers that there is some movement in the direction of redressing this iniquity. But at the present rate of procedure, there will be a lapse of years before anything is achieved. Would it be so slow if there were no contribution from these roads to the treasury of the Republican machine?

THE gentlemen interested in the establishment of elevated railroads in this city have been moving once more in that matter. They seem to have changed their plans since their defeat in the proposal to run such a road out Market street past the new public buildings. They now propose to connect with the centre of population the great district lying to the northeast of the built-up city, and even to run into Montgomery county as far as Jenkintown. We have no doubt there would be room for such a road as this, but it would not solve for the city the chief problem, for whose solution it must look to rapid transit of this kind. It is access to the region west and northwest of the city which we most need, and it still seems to us that the Ridge road furnishes the artery on which that travel must move, with branches northward and westward at various points. But if we had even one such road, it might serve to convince the average Philadelphian that there is nothing in these structures to deface the marvelous beauty of the city, or to make life a burden. And the question can be only one of time and of locality, unless Philadelphia is to fall utterly behind such cities as Brooklyn and Chicago, to say nothing of any hope to resume her place and rank as the first of American cities.

THE Boston *Beacon* calls our attention to the fact that Senator Evarts "explained his views on silver quite elaborately at the

silver conference [at Paris] in 1878," and it thinks we ought not to call on him impatiently for any new deliverance on that subject. We assure our contemporary that we are united with it in a high opinion of Mr. Evarts, and in a cordial appreciation of his address of 1878, but we respectfully submit whether silence intervals of eight years on a live question are not long enough.

THE seismic disturbances at Charleston seem to have not come to an end. At intervals of not more than two days they recur with more or less severity, that of Tuesday last being felt as far as Augusta, and causing the downfall of some of the injured edifices in Charleston itself. A large number of persons were so alarmed by it as to seek safety once more in the streets. The indications are that these shocks are due to some underground disturbance of a volcanic nature, which has not yet come to a head, and which may find its solution in an eruption hundreds of miles away from Charleston. This was the case in 1811, when the violent agitation of the Mississippi valley was not relieved until a mountain in the West Indies had its top blown off and a new crater formed.

The amount of distress in Charleston seems to be beyond the capacity of private benevolence to relieve. Thus far more than \$300,000 have been sent, New York and Boston doing the best in this respect and Chicago the worst. But this is very far from meeting the needs of this homeless community, and the approach of winter makes action for their relief a matter of urgency. The want of power in the national executive to come to their assistance is a deplorable mistake on the part of Congress.

The need of more careful work in building our cities is said to be an inference from this calamity. The houses which stood the best were those which were best constructed in general plan and in the details of the workmanship. Especially it was seen to be a mistake to build the front wall higher than the other, as houses thus constructed have been the worst dilapidated. And the use of bad mortar has been found fruitful of evil. These are points which can be corrected, and also the mistake of building houses of more than two or three stories. But it is extremely unlikely that the American people will reconstruct their architecture on the possibility that it may have to stand an earthquake shock. Before that arrives, we may have come to consider a still larger question: whether the improvements in transit have not made the closely built masses of homes we call cities anachronisms?

DEPLORABLE as is the condition of Charleston, that of Belfast is infinitely worse, as it is the scene of recurring shocks of a moral earthquake. Rioting broke out again this week with about the same degree of violence as before. Citizens and officials were shot down alternately in the effort to preserve order against the flood tide of party passions. It is now evident that nothing short of martial law vigorously enforced for a long time will suffice to restore order in Belfast, and from this treatment of their friends the Tories shrink. Arrests are made and imprisonments inflicted upon the rioters when they are caught; but what avail punishments which are glorified with the halo of martyrdom in the eyes of the only public the rioter cares for? The city always has been notable for the number and strength of its churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. It certainly is not creditable to the pastors of these that such a wicked chaos has existed among their flocks. But it may be said in their excuse that the average Orangeman, who is the original provoker of these disturbances, is not a church-goer, except on the 12th of July and the 5th of November. On the other hand, the fiercely polemic attitude of the Protestant churches of Ireland, and especially that of the Episcopal (or disestablished) church towards "Popery," could not but foster feelings which find an expression in violent acts. We reached the same result in America in the dark era when polemics like Dr. Brownlow held the ear of the less educated Protestants, in the Anti-Catholic riots.

THAT this is likely to be a disturbed winter in other parts of Ireland is the judgment of everyone who has looked into the Irish

situation with candor. Mr. Parnell has done his duty by pressing upon Parliament a measure which would enable the courts to ascertain what and how much relaxation in his rent the Irish tenant should get from his landlord in view of the great depression of the prices of farm produce. His bill did not secure a penny of reduction where the tenant could not make out his case before judges appointed by the British government. But even this possibility of relief,—this chance to show that he is entitled to relief,—has been refused him by Parliament, which threw out the bill on its second reading by a vote of 297 to 202. The size of the minority shows that it was supported by the great body of the Liberals, as it was by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. On the other hand the Whig section of the Unionists were on hand to vote with the ministry, and probably many of the Radical Unionists, although Mr. Chamberlain was conspicuous by his absence.

In the course of the debate the Irish members extracted from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the official returns as to evictions in Ireland for three months past. They aggregated one thousand families, comprising 5,311 persons. This is a very fair showing for a period of the year in which evictions are always rather slack. It is in the months when the landlord expects to draw on the returns of the harvest, the autumn and the early winter, that the bailiff is the busiest. At this rate the coming winter will see more families turned out of house and home than ever before, although between 1849 and 1882 there were 42,000 families evicted. Sir Michael tried to break the force of these figures by calling attention to the fact that in a majority of cases the evicted tenants had been taken back as "care-takers" of the house and farm from which they had been formally and legally expelled. But this is the best proof of the reality and depth of the distress among the tenant-farmers. Mr. Gladstone's land law gave every tenant an "estate" in the soil he cultivated, which he could only lose by failing to pay his statutory rent. It is this failure which the landlords are using to put their tenants entirely outside the benefits of the land-laws, and thus to reduce them to their old footing as "tenants at will" under rack-rents, under the name of "care-takers." Nothing but the direst necessity could lead the tenants to fail in a payment, upon which so much depended for themselves and their children. And all the arguments which moved England to pass the law of 1881 should weigh against allowing the body of the Irish tenants to be driven back into the slough of tenantry-at-will.

WHAT will be the consequence of this treatment of the Irish people? It will be different in different parts of the country. In the wilder West, where even the League is not powerful enough to enforce order, there will be agrarian violence of the old type, and agents will be shot from behind the hedges and the stone-walls. In other places there will be a degree of resistance which will lead to the imprisonment of the farmers, and to an agitation like that of 1879-80. The jail will become honorable as the home of thousands who have accepted bonds and imprisonment—the plank-bed and the ration of "skilley,"—in defence of the dearest right of the Irish people,—the right of the people to the land. In others yet, it is said, the poor-house will be used to fight the landlords. Until recently the boards of guardians were the nominees of the landlords and their agents. By a close attention to the elections of guardians, the nationalists have obtained the control in most cases, and they now mean to use this control. In several districts the evicted tenants have gone to "the house" in a body, with the understanding that their friends the guardians are to take good care of them. They will be fed on the best that the guardians can buy them, and the landlords will have to pay the bills in the shape of a heavier poor-rate than they ever contemplated. The poor-house was a peculiarly English institution, forced upon Ireland in defiance of the social and religious instincts of the people, and of the votes of their representatives in Parliament. It would be poetically just in a high degree if the people should make of it an arm to fight alien rule in Ireland.

WE have written elsewhere of the effects upon British policy of the injury done to India by the fall of silver bullion. The figures are furnished to the New York *Tribune's* London representative by a Hindoo merchant residing in that city. India has to pay in London every year £16,000,000 sterling. Were the silver rupee worth two shillings, she could do this by the export of produce worth 160,000,000 rupees. But as the rupee has fallen from this value until it is worth but one and four-pence, she must export produce to the value of 240,000,000 rupees. This does not include the sums sent or taken home by British officials and adventurers, or the discharge of debts incurred by the export of British produce. If these be added, the export of produce reaches fully 500,000,000 rupees, of which only 1,600,000 rupees is in the way of commercial exchanges.

NEW PHASES OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

NONE of the questions discussed by Congress at the recent session has shown more vitality in the recess than the problem presented by our coinage of silver. And it is notable that all that has transpired since Congress adjourned has tended to confirm the arguments of those who oppose the gold monometallists on the one hand, and the silver monometallists on the other. The position of this middle and moderate party, which neither acquiesces in the abandonment of silver, nor believes in the ability of the United States unaided to restore it to its old place in the world's currency, has been distinctly strengthened by recent events in Europe. In the first place it has been shown that our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the retrieval of the metal's credit. In spite of that, its price has fallen to a lower figure than ever before, and the gap between the bullion value of the two halves of our coinage has increased with ominous rapidity. Had the bill to establish free coinage of silver been passed by Congress and signed by the president, our gold supply by this time would have been exported to Europe at an immense profit to speculators, and we should have had a silver currency of unknown and fluctuating value instead. If we did not know how impenetrable to fact and argument the silver extremists are, we should have supposed that the events of the last two months would have satisfied them that we need to call a halt in our dealings with a metal so widely discredited and so heavily depreciated.

One reason why the silver extremists did not listen to the arguments of moderate men was because they had no hope of bringing England to terms through the depreciation of silver affecting the finances of her Indian Empire. It was this consideration which all the leading bimetallicists of Europe urged upon us as a final reason for the suspension of our coinage of standard dollars. There is not a friend of silver in Europe, so far as we have learnt, who does not deplore the continuance of that policy as tending to put off the day of its restoration to its old place in the world's coinage. But they have protested in vain; our silver monometallists have thus been playing into the hands of their enemies the gold monometallists. Recent events, however, have fully sustained our contention that the future of silver lay in the pressure which its depreciation would bring upon the Anglo-Indian finances. That has already done more for it than all our coinage has been able to affect. It has forced the government of the chief and foremost of gold-using countries to reconsider its policy. It is now only a question of time and of pressure, as regards the remonetization of silver in England and her immediate dependencies. And the time would have been shorter because the pressure would have been more intense if Congress had listened to the advice of all the chief authorities on this question on both sides of the Atlantic, and had repealed the law compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to continue this coinage. We have given England the only safety-valve she has to relieve the pressure, and we have done this at our risk and with no possible advantage to ourselves. Our monetary system would have been put on a safer basis, and our reviving commercial confidence would have been of much

more vigorous and rapid growth, if the advice of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning had been taken by their friends in the House of Representatives. We should not have effected any contraction of our national currency, and we should have relieved the business world of the nightmare of silver inflation and gold contraction, which has hampered and still hampers its awakening energies.

If the course of events has been such as to discredit our silver monometallists, it has been doubly so with our gold monometallists. The example and the prestige of England has been their chief support. And now it becomes evident even to them, as it has been evident to more penetrating students of the money question for a decade past, that England must abandon her position as a monometallist nation, and that Germany must follow her. It is true that they still draw some small comfort from the evidence that the business classes in Germany are not eager for any change, and that the recent answer to the inquiries sent out by the Berlin government did not elicit many replies favorable to a return to bimetallicism. But they took the same kind of comfort in 1878 from the unfavorable replies received from the chambers of commerce with regard to an increase in the duties on imports, whereas the government did raise the Tariff the very next year. Bismarck knows that the business men are but one class of the many who are interested in the solution of such problems, and that, because it is the most easily consulted of any, there is danger of attaching too much weight to its opinions. When England is ready to resume the coinage of silver as a legal tender form of money, Germany will be ready also. Indeed it is the facility of trade with England that decided Germany for that policy, next to the unhappy influence of the now discredited Anglo-German school of economists founded by Mr. Prince-Smith. It is years since the Chancellor announced his conviction that those gentlemen were as far wrong on the silver question as he had found them to be in the matter of free trade. The economists to whom he looks for advice and suggestion are apt to err in the opposite direction from the *Laissez-Faire* school; but their very errors help to keep them from the mistake of regarding the fall of silver as the effect of a natural law, which no international agreement can counteract, and no government or combination of governments need try to set aside.

With the loss of England to the monometallists, Germany and the Scandinavian countries will be lost also; and the theory will take its place on the shelf beside a great many other notions of the orthodox economists, which have been found not to answer in practice. Sooner or later all the theories of that school will take their place there, and then its doctrines will renew their youth, and become as attractive to lovers of neat abstractions, as in the happy days when nobody had tried to reduce them to practice.

Gold monometallism in this country never has had the support of any great body of the people. It has been the pet notion of a small and active body of *doctrinaires*, chiefly Free Traders, who regard any English doctrine as likely to be true unless the evidence against it is overwhelming. But through this class it has obtained a kind of recognition from the organs of public opinion out of all proportion to the number of its adherents. In the beginning of the silver controversy it was thoughtlessly accepted as the only doctrine with which to fight the opinions of such men as Mr. Bland, and thus obtain a currency which could continue only so long as the true bearings of the controversy had not been mastered. But in the last year there has been a notable growth of sobriety among the opponents of our unfortunate silver policy, and it has come to be felt that a wiser silver policy is the best weapon to fight with. The number of newspapers which now contend for the single gold standard is small even in the great cities, and they generally bear the stamp of Anglo-mania.

This gold standard doctrine has been about as mischievous as any the English school has given currency to. It has done much to disarrange the commerce of mankind, to cramp the world in its use of the instrument of exchange and of association, to rob labor of its earnings, and enterprise of its reward, and to make busi-

ness a fever of unstable speculation. Its renunciation by the few but powerful countries which have embraced it will help to draw mankind closer in the bonds of mutual help, to increase and equalize the commerce between the less and more advanced countries of the earth, and to remove out of business life those elements which have tended to make the great marts the homes of demoralizing uncertainties.

SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN MODERN DWELLINGS.

THE modern house, even that of the rich, is not what it ought to be. Architects and builders are both behind the times. The traditions of style and those of the builders' trade are alike inimical to progress in house building. The architecture of the Egyptian, Greek, and even Roman, was in its way perfect, for the architects of those days builded the best they knew; their dwellings, temples and public buildings reflected the knowledge of the age. It is not thus now. We are but just commencing to apply the great discoveries of our century in such a way as to increase the comfort of our homes, and we have not yet learned to pick from the works of our predecessors just what is suitable to our own wants, and to let the rest go. What is called style, that is to say, a mode which was suited to the wants of some by-gone age, is still allowed to override comfort and convenience, while our artist-architects are willing to sacrifice everything to their own individual ideas of the picturesque. On the other hand, our builders and builder-architects, the men of figures and practice, work in the ruts worn by their fathers, and are exceedingly slow to venture upon improvements.

Our houses, both in plan and construction, are full of what an ethnologist denominates "survivals." The roofs are steep and obstructed with dormers, gutters, and various devices for retaining snow, causing chimneys to smoke, and favoring the accumulation of soot and other impurities; and all because our ancestors were in the habit of building their houses with step roofs and quaint projections. The joists of our floors are placed on edge, leaving between them spaces which not only facilitate combustion, but harbor vermin and impurities of all sorts. A stick of timber is of course stronger to bear a weight when placed on edge, but since the spaces between the joists must be bridged across before the floor is perfect, it would be far better to lay the joists flat and close together. It is well-known that damp is best kept out by a hollow wall, and there are methods by which the hollow wall can be bonded so efficiently that it is practically as strong as or even stronger than a solid wall containing the same quantity of material; but architects seldom specify hollow walls (save in a basement), builders ignore them, and masons and bricklayers do not know how to construct them; so that instead we have the inevitable furring strip and lathing, adding two inches to the thickness of the wall, and by no means keeping out the damp, though it may prevent it from spoiling the plastering and paper.

What with the spaces between joists and rafters, those between the lathing and the stone or brick walls, and those which separate the studs of our partitions, we provide a vast interior continuous network of commodious abiding places for rats, mice, roaches, and other vermin; we give them homes where they are secure alike from cat, poison, and insect powder, and where their excrement and their dead bodies may rot peacefully near to our noses.

There is at present considerable agitation upon the subject of sanitary plumbing, and doubtless many people believe that, when their houses have the best of piping and newest of traps and water-closet apparatus, they need fear nothing. There is no question that good plumbing is a boon, but security from sewer gas and filth diseases cannot be attained by the resources of the plumber's art. All his appliances are as yet imperfect, and health can be better insured by placing bath rooms and water closets in such positions that they are practically isolated from the rest of the house, and are self-ventilating, than by all the complexities of traps and vents. The ordinary practice of providing a bath room with a water closet, often the only one in the house, is a barbarity worthy of mediæval times. We go, or ought to go, to the bath for cleanliness and purity, and it is abominable to place in that bath room the outlet of a reservoir of impurity. The closet may be handy, but ought to be separate, with its own window and entrance lobby. The windows of bath rooms and water closets should be as large as possible, and should reach to the ceiling. Movable blinds can readily be made to screen the inmates. Closets, sinks and all appliances needing plumbing, should be placed as nearly as possible over each other, and should be confined to one part of the house; nothing of the kind should, under any pretence be tolerated in or very near to sitting-rooms or bedrooms, for the best of plumbing may at any time get out of order, and the less there is of it the better. The family whose bath-

rooms and water closets are separated from the house by a corridor or piazza open to the weather, will, other things equal, be more healthy than the family which has these necessities close to the living rooms.

What is known as a damp course, that is, a layer of some impervious material running around the walls of the house just above the ground line, is an old preventive against the rise of damp. But our builders are not in the habit of using it, neither do they, as a rule, build even the walls of the basement hollow. Hence most basements exhibit walls which are damp inside, and this damp spreads upwards to the ground floor.

It is the prevailing fashion to use a great quantity of wood work in interior decoration. Wainscoting, cornices, architraves, are of wood, often the ceiling is paneled in the same material, and the wainscoting not seldom reaches almost or quite to the ceiling. It cannot be disputed that some very pretty effects are thus produced, and that a modern house may in this manner be made to simulate one of the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. But the wood work lacks the substantiality of the work it simulates. It is usually seven-eighths of an inch thick, and furnishes all the elements necessary for a first-class conflagration. Its cracks and the spaces behind it are receptacles for insect vermin, and, unless kept thoroughly well painted or varnished, its decay from damp or dry-rot is a menace to health. There is no reason for so much wood work. Cement and tiles, plaster, carton-pierre, glazed bricks and terra-cotta can be made to produce effects equally striking; and even veneerings of marble are not much more costly than wood work is often made to be.

The loss of the roof is perhaps the greatest shortcoming of the modern house. Without additional expense save for the staircase or elevator, and the surrounding balustrade, our roofs might be made the evening promenades and summer gardens of the entire population. The air at this higher level is purer than below, and if any breeze is stirring, it will certainly make itself felt there. Instead of the confined area of a back yard, fed with odors from sewer and cesspool, every family would be provided with a promenade equal in area to the floor below. Those possessed of taste and wealth could adorn the flat roofs with plants grown in pots or tubs, with kiosks and summer-houses, with hot-houses and conservatories. The front entrance steps, now the only evening resort of the Philadelphian, would be abandoned, for neighbors could converse and visit by way of the roof. This free access to the sky-floor would not only afford security against any conflagration which might break out in the lower floors, but would redeem the roofs from the burglar and tom-cat, who are sole prowlers in the now desert region.

Let us have, then, together with the latest improvements in plumbing, electrical, pneumatic and hydraulic appliances, or even without these things, some houses which shall have flat roofs readily accessible; solid floors; hollow and well-built exterior walls; closets and bath rooms separate from each other and as far removed as possible from the living rooms; good plumbing and little of it; properly constructed basements; interior decoration of cement or tiles or other mineral substances; and partitions of vertical planks or slabs of lime or baked clay.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

RELEASED.

GO, bird, and to the sky
Pour forth what thou and I
Have suffered here:
Thou, for thy mate removed,
And I, for faith disproved
In one as dear.
Farewell; and if again
Thou find for prison-pain
Felicity,
Use this thy glad release
A prophecy of peace
Dear bird, for me!

JOHN B. TABB.

THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.¹

MR. BANCROFT'S *magnum opus* steadily advances to completion. Yet we must note that since he issued his volume on Alaska, he has met with disasters which might well appall the stoutest heart. On April 30th, the building of the firm of A. L. Bancroft & Co., in which he had large interests, though he had retired from its management, was almost completely destroyed by fire. Among the losses were thousands of volumes of his work, and the stereotype plates and maps of a volume relating to Ore-

¹THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA. Vol. V., 1845-1848. Pp. 784. San Francisco: The History Company, Publishers. 1886.

gon, which he had intended to be the next issue. Although the financial support of his literary undertaking is derived from the business of the firm, he determined, with self-sacrificing devotion to his grand idea, still to give all his energy to his history, and not to allow its progress to suffer by the calamity. In this determination he was supported with the utmost loyalty by the other members of the firm. The volume on Oregon was so damaged that it was deemed expedient to bring forward the fifth volume of the History of California as a substitute.

The exhaustive research and vast accumulation of material which have characterized Mr. Bancroft's work are again shown in this volume. Though it treats of the events of but three years, yet their inherent interest and the numerous embellishments and myths which have grown around them have compelled careful sifting of evidence at every step. In this indispensable preliminary task, Mr. Bancroft has displayed admirable judicial temper. There is among Californians a widely spread and firmly rooted belief as to the manner in which their grand State came into possession of the United States. Mr. Bancroft passes the events in calm review, gives the statements of the various actors, analyses their character from his storehouse of contemporaneous documents, checks their narratives colored to suit their schemes or the later developments, and out of all this tangled mass deduces a straightforward, intelligible history of a movement which has effected the destiny of every civilized nation. Myths which even in regard to so recent events have usurped the place of history, are banished. The historian's touchstone is applied to the character of the leaders in this movement, and his verdict pronounced without regard to pretended claims or popular belief. The whole volume seems more uniform in style and consistent in its treatment than some of Mr. Bancroft's earlier histories.

The volume opens with Captain John C. Fremont at Sutter's Fort, an American settlement afterwards to be made famous by the discovery of gold in its mill-race. Fremont had been sent by the United States government to explore a route to Oregon, and had been compelled to seek food and help at this place. The Mexican General Castro allowed him to recruit his men, but soon found him exceeding his privilege. Then being ordered to leave the province, Fremont began to erect a fort on Gavilan Peak, but when Castro marched against him abandoned it. On his retreat to Oregon he was overtaken by a confidential agent who had come from Washington with letters from Secretary Buchanan and Senator Benton, Fremont's father-in-law. In consequence of these he turned back to the American settlements, and by this fact strengthened the view of the settlers that his journey was part of a scheme looking towards the annexation of California to the United States. The people of California and the few American officers who happened to be near them were in suspense for news of the commencement of hostilities with Mexico. The inefficient government of California was disturbed by the conflict for supremacy between the civil and the military commander. There were rumors of British designs upon the province. The American settlers became restless and anxious. Fremont's attitude varied from week to week, but some of his rough followers with settlers of kindred spirit sought to affront the Mexicans. At dawn on Sunday, June 14th, 1846, these filibusters seized the town of Sonoma, and soon after William B. Ide became their acknowledged leader. A flag was devised, the Grizzly Bear being their emblem, and Ide issued a proclamation, as false and bombastic as those of General Castro and Governor Pico. These Mexican officials had met and embraced, but their resistance to the progress of the revolution was ineffectual. At the end of June Fremont openly cooperated with the insurgents, and was soon at their head, superseding Ide, whose occupation as the founder of a republic was gone. Yet Fremont's double rôle as a captain of the United States Army and a leader of filibusters was awkward and indefensible. He had special reason to be grateful when on July 10th he learned that Commodore John D. Sloat, in command of the Pacific squadron, had captured Monterey in Southern California. The Bear Flag was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes unfurled over Sutter's Fort.

The episode of the Bear Flag Revolt has been unduly magnified through the vanity of some participants and the fond regard of later Californians, but it is now reduced to its legitimate proportions. Mr. Bancroft gives the evidence at considerable length, and has fairly established his conclusion as to its insignificant effect on the transfer of California to the United States. Instead of hastening that result, its chief effect was to produce ill will among the Spanish settlers towards the new government, and to lay the foundation for raids on the United States Treasury.

Commodore Sloat seized Monterey on July 2d, and San Francisco a week later, but before the end of the month he transferred his fleet to Commodore Robert F. Stockton. Sloat was sixty-six years old, and had asked to be relieved. As he might have taken Monterey a month earlier, he was reprimanded for irresolution and

timidity by the Secretary of the Navy, the historian George Bancroft. Sloat was satisfied with a peaceful occupation of the ports, and refused to countenance Fremont's plans for a campaign in the interior, but Stockton, a man of entirely different temper, inaugurated his command by a fierce pronunciamiento, in which he took his cue from Fremont. Accepting the adherents of the Bear Flag as volunteers, he landed a force of marines, with whom he marched to Los Angeles, then the capital. Castro and Pico, following the Mexican custom, had issued bold protests against the invasion, and then fled from the country. On September 2d, Stockton, deeming the conquest complete, made Fremont military commandant of the territory, and returned to his fleet.

But it was not to be expected that Spanish-Americans, turbulent under their own government, would at once sink into peaceful submission to foreign rule. Outbreaks occurred, and fostered by various causes in a few weeks they reached the grade of a revolution. Captain José M. Flores, the chief leader, recaptured Los Angeles and was made governor. After he had reestablished Mexican authority over most of Southern California, he sent General Castro to the North, where Fremont had gone. But a new foe appeared in the South. General Stephen W. Kearny, who had conquered New Mexico, came marching over the California desert. He had brought but one company of dragoons, for he had heard that California had been conquered. After a distressing march of ten weeks, his encounter with a hostile body was an utter surprise to both parties. In that bloody battle of San Pascual, fought December 6th, the Californians established a reputation for bravery, and the Americans, weary and badly mounted, yet with double the number of their opponents, suffered severe loss, though they held their ground. Other battles and skirmishes followed, in which Stockton and Fremont took part, with results more favorable to the Americans. Factions arose among the Californians, and their patriotic zeal ebbed away. Los Angeles was again captured, January 10th, 1847. A few days later the conquest of California was complete. Its permanent possession was guaranteed to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848.

Fremont and Stockton had a plausible claim to be considered conquerors, but Mr. Bancroft's detail of the facts fully proves that their blunders, braggadocio and filibusterism had excited the troubles which called forth their energetic military efforts. Troubles of a different kind followed the establishment of United States authority. Who should exercise this authority? General Kearny's instructions from Washington had been to take command of all troops in California, regular and volunteer, and to establish a temporary civil government. Having brought but few troops, he waived his claim until the fighting was over, though Stockton at first offered to him the chief command. But after the treaty Kearny and Stockton each offered to make Fremont civil governor of California, and thus thrust upon him the decision of their claims. Fremont accepted the place from Stockton on the ground that his previous orders were from him, and suggested that they should settle the question of authority among themselves. Nevertheless here was the anomaly of an army officer accepting orders from a navy officer, whose assimilated rank was inferior to that of the general who claimed his obedience. The controversy assumed serious proportions, but before the end of the month Stockton had been succeeded in command of the Pacific squadron by Commodore W. B. Shubrick, who had no wish to dispute Kearny's position. Had Fremont promptly and cheerfully obeyed the new orders from Kearny all might yet have gone well, but he feared that his acts as governor, especially in incurring debt, might not be sustained, and he jealously resisted whatever he considered detrimental to his rights. When succeeded by Colonel Mason as governor, he returned to the East with Kearny, who, on arriving at Fort Leavenworth in August, ordered him under arrest. The court-martial which followed found Fremont guilty of mutiny and disobedience, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. President Polk approved the verdict in part, but remitted the penalty. The influence and eloquence of Senator Benton not only secured this result, but obtained a strong popular verdict in favor of the Pathfinder and Conqueror. Fremont, thus vindicated, resigned from the army, and returned to California to become a millionaire. His further political and military distinctions and vicissitudes belong to a later period and need not be discussed here.

The gradual settling of civil rights in California, the first Mormon immigration, the movements of the American soldiers, descriptions of San Francisco and other places, occupy several chapters of this volume. A biographical register of the pioneers, continued from Volume IV., here occupies nearly a hundred pages more. We await with interest Mr. Bancroft's next volume, which will treat of the discovery of gold, the consequent avalanche of immigration, and the stirring events of the flush times. His freedom from local prejudice, and his abundant carefulness in gathering testimony on every point assure the accuracy of his narrative,

though they detract somewhat from the picturesqueness to which we have been accustomed in other writers. His delineation of the prominent characters, Mexican as well as American, is eminently praiseworthy for its fairness and evident truth. J. P. L.

REVIEWS.

SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, with Alphabetical Author, Title and Subject Indexes. Pp. clx. and 871, lexicon 8vo., double columns. Milwaukee: Published by the Board of Trustees. 1885-86.

WITHIN fifteen years past, thanks to association and discussion, very much has been done to elevate the business of a librarian to the level of a branch of applied science. Germany, it is true, has had something like this scientific treatment of the matter for a much longer period; but it is only with the rapid and wholesome growth of public libraries, and thanks to the initiative of a few enterprising librarians, that England and America have begun to move in this direction. The arrangement and classification of books has been relieved of its arbitrary element; the appliances for their preservation and for consulting them have been vastly improved; and the inside of a modern public library is about as well fitted to its uses as human ingenuity is able to compass. In the cataloguing of books the chief reliance is no longer placed on printed and published lists, but on card catalogues arranged alphabetically in drawers, and so constructed that the student is sure to find what he wants under any word under which he is likely to look for it. But published catalogues have still their eminent use, and when made with judgment and thoroughness they are helps to the general reader and the specialist alike.

That which has just been issued by the Milwaukee City Library is as fine a piece of work in this kind as we have seen. It begins with a list of authors, with brief references to their works by leading words of titles and the numbers in the main list. This makes 152 closely printed pages. Then comes the classified index, which forms the bulk of the work. It is here that the accuracy, thoroughness and good judgment of the compilers have been tested, and these have stood the test. The Classification under Bibliography, Philosophy, Theology, Sociology, Philology, Natural Science, Useful Arts, Fine Arts, Literature, History and Geography, and Biography is a good one, although not perfect, as indeed no classification can be. All such arrangements will involve some overlapping, and at times the librarian will be nonplused to say where he will put an unmanageable book. A characteristic merit of the present list is the attempt to show the reader the contents of all the important serials in detail, and to put him in possession of the content-list of composite books. If it is a volume of essays, for instance, the title of each essay is given; if it is a series of "Transactions," the names of the several papers are specified. This gives the book an independent value, even for those who have no access to the fine library it represents, and makes it a work of reference on its own account. But of course the line is drawn at periodicals, as the new edition of *Poole's Index* makes it superfluous to deal with them.

Next come 52 triple-columned pages of Author Index, being a brief notice of the most important living and dead authors, with reference to the books or parts of books in which accounts of them and of their works will be found. Under Whittier, for instance, is said that he is an American, a Quaker and a poet, and the reader is referred to five books in this library which deal with him. The closing pages are occupied with lists to make the topical arrangement more intelligible and useful to the student.

From a cursory glance at the catalogue we judge that the City Library of Milwaukee is a very well made collection of books, and as free from trash as could be expected. We think it is weakest in its theological collections, and strongest in general literature and in history, although of course fiction and the drama have large room. Of both these latter classes there is a special catalogue by titles, for the use of readers who can recall the name of the book they want but not its author. This also has a wide usefulness.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF DOLLY MADISON, wife of James Madison, President of the United States. Edited by Her Grand-Niece. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886.

The wife of President Madison, Dorothy Payne, was a picturesque figure, and well deserved this modest and concise memoir. Born in 1772, her future husband was then already at man's estate, and preparing to join in the revolutionary organizations which led up to the War of Independence. She therefore appeared, as his consort, much more youthful, and her vivacity contrasted strongly with his staid and somewhat reticent manners. Yet they were a happy couple: her respect and regard for him were unequal-

led, and his affection for her strong; and she waited on him in his afflicted old age with patient devotion.

Mrs. Madison was the second child of John and Mary Payne, of Virginia, people notable in several particulars. They were, in the first place, wealthy people, slave-holders, connected by blood and marriage with many of the old families of the State, and socially intimate with all of them. Mary Payne, before her marriage, was Mary Coles, a belle whose father's elegant home at Coles Hill was the resort of many eligible young suitors, among them Thomas Jefferson. Yet, curiously enough, John Payne and his wife were "strict members of the 'Society of Friends,'" and after he had removed to Philadelphia, in 1786, he became an elder in the Society, and ultimately a preacher. His removal there was caused, in fact, by his scruples in regard to slavery: following the testimonies of the Friends, he decided to set his people free, and he gave them deeds of manumission, sold his plantation, and came to Philadelphia for "the better maintenance of his religious character,"—as this little volume informs us.

It was, in fact, the nephew of Mrs. Payne, (and therefore the cousin of Mr. Madison), Edmund Coles, who was Governor of Illinois for four years (1822-1826), and who in that station, supported by Nicholas Biddle, Roberts Vaux, and other friends of freedom, led the anti-slavery forces in Illinois, and prevented that State from adopting a slave constitution. He, too, had set his bond-people free, taking them to Illinois with him, in order to settle them under conditions more favorable than they could enjoy in Virginia. He was a favorite cousin of Mrs. Madison, and was the private secretary of her husband, (the President), from 1809 to 1815. After his service in Illinois as Governor, he remained in that State until 1836, when he removed to Philadelphia.

To trace out, however, all the interesting collateral details in reference to Mrs. Madison would run this notice to unreasonable proportions. After the removal of her family here, she was married, (1790), to John Todd, a young lawyer, who fell a victim to the yellow fever visitation of 1793. In September, 1794, she married Mr. Madison, who, come to Philadelphia as a Member of Congress, had been attracted by her beautiful face and charm of manner,—the wedding taking place at "Harewood," in Jefferson County, Virginia, the home of her sister Lucy, who (at the age of 15!) had married George Steptoe Washington, nephew of the first President, and son of that gay fox-hunting squire, Samuel Washington, who had five wives and numerous children.

She had been married to Mr. Madison fourteen years when he was elected President, and she then became the mistress of the executive mansion,—though it was a sorry substitute for a "mansion" after the British burned Washington, in August 1814,—for eight years. Her social tact was perfect, and never, before or since, has there been a more agreeable hostess to receive the President's guests. The traditions of her success lingered long after her return to a private station, and even beyond the period of her life itself. When Mr. Madison's term was out, they retired to his home at Montpelier, and there he died, in June, 1836, while she, later, made her home in Washington, and died there in her eighty-third year.

This volume is written gracefully, and contains numerous letters to and from Mrs. Madison, illustrating not only her own career but the times in which she lived. A blemish of the book is its occasional vagueness in regard to the events described, and especially a want of precision as to dates, while there is occasionally a historical slip,—though none, so far as we observe, of much importance. It is stated, (page 139), that at a brilliant drawing-room reception by Mr. Madison in February 16, "the Peace Commissioners to Ghent, Gallatin, Bayard, Clay and Russell were in the company, Mr. Adams alone was absent,"—a complete slip as to Mr. Bayard, for he, returning from Ghent in June, 1815, had died two months later, at his house in Wilmington,—six months before Mr. Madison's reception. But this is not a serious error.

MICROBES, FERMENTS AND MOULDS. By E. L. Trouessart. 12mo. Pp. 307. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This book should be a particularly welcome one for all persons who wish to be informed of the scientific progress of the world, without being able to become minutely acquainted with the ephemeral literature in which such information must be sought at first. This particular branch of science has of late years been one of the most prolific of new discoveries and theories, and has been constantly widening its sphere of inquiry and importance. It has been for this reason largely that it has been so hard for outsiders to follow its progress clearly. The terminology and classification have been unsettled, and have not yet settled into any accepted system. This book attempts very successfully to explain these dark points, and gives a general review of the present state of the science which is certainly as full as could well have been compressed into the limits of this volume. Indeed the improvement which we would be inclined to suggest would consist chiefly in

omitting some of the minor topics, and concentrating attention on such subjects as the cholera, rabies and consumption microbes, which are of more immediate interest.

The term *microbe* is simply a compromise name invented for the sake of being non-committal, and to quiet the endless controversy as to whether these organisms should be placed in the animal kingdom as *microzoaria* or in the vegetable as *microphyta*. There has always been much trouble in determining their place, and this has not yet been settled by any means. Haeckel, the great German naturalist, has advocated the classifying of all those species which seem not to belong clearly to either kingdom in a separate kingdom as *Protista*, of which one of the groups should be the microbes. This however has not been to any considerable extent adopted, although some Italian investigators have adopted the name *Protista* to signify much the same as the French word *microbe*. In various other ways much confusion has resulted from the cross-purposes of various scientists. Thus in England and Germany the general class of micro-organisms which produce disease is called *Bacteria*, and the word *Bacilli* is also used in an imperfectly defined sense as including the whole class, while in the classification of Rabenhorst and Flügge and others both of these names merely designate particular genera. M. Trouessart himself considers the so-called *Protista* as distinctly vegetable, and would make them the connecting link between the animal and vegetable divisions of an organic kingdom, which he would thus oppose to the inorganic or mineral kingdom.

The practical effects of these inquiries crop out very thickly all through the book, and indeed may be said to be one of its main features. One of the most remarkable points is the comparatively feeble hold on life which these parasitic organisms have, as for instance, the rust of wheat, which has two stages of development, one of which can only take place on the leaves of the barberry bush. Other genera have three or more distinct forms, and indeed polymorphism may be said to be one of the chief characteristics of these organisms, though the difficulty of following their changes has greatly impeded the acquisition of accurate knowledge concerning them. Most of these may be controlled with comparative ease in the way of prevention if taken in time: the extreme rapidity with which they multiply and disseminate disease when circumstances favor their development constituting their chief danger. Concerning protection by vaccination from those diseases which have been lately discovered to be caused by microbes, M. Trouessart is not encouraging. At the time of Dr. Koch's discovery of the bacilli of consumption it was hoped that this discovery prophesied a remedy, but M. Trouessart declares that in intermittent fever and consumption vaccination is no protection, while in erysipelas, pneumonia and other diseases it actually increases the chances of their attack.

ESSENTIAL LESSONS IN ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. By John G. R. McElroy. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co. 1886.

It is a welcome sign of the interest in the new education when a scholar of Prof. McElroy's standing undertakes to go outside of the sphere of his college work and provide a text book "for the use of schools." Etymology in our lower schools has been the dismal science *par excellence*. It consisted mainly of explanations of the meaning of affixes, the root (so called) from which the words are derived, and sentences *à la* Ollendorf, to show their use. No attempt to give the history of the English language was made. Words which were derived from Latin or Greek were collected under their several stems—all others were ignored. Phonetics was unknown. And no attempt was made to show any progress in the English language or literature. These numerous defects in the text books in use Prof. McElroy has undertaken to supply. From a philological point of view he has succeeded. Pedagogics is as yet, however, an empirical science, and it remains to be seen whether the teacher will accept what the scientist would unhesitatingly approve. Such acceptance seems extremely likely. The teaching is grouped around extracts in good and intelligible English. It is interrupted by timely repetitions and frequent exercises, and crowned by careful lists of roots, stems and words. To pupils who never go beyond the lower schools, it will give an idea of the development of the English language which a graduate of a university did not possess before the modern language movement, and if properly taught in academies will save one and perhaps two years of "unlearning" in the college course.

This kind of work will do much towards the accomplishment of that welcome result—the harmonization of our educational system, a movement which as Mr. Matthew Arnold recently remarked would proceed gracefully from so old and respectable an institution as the University of Pennsylvania. C. A.

THE OTHER SIDE; A SOCIAL STUDY BASED ON FACT. By M. A. Foran. Gray & Clarkson, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Martin A. Foran is the present member of the House of Representatives from the 21st (Cleveland), district of Ohio, and he has entered the field of literature in order to rebut the idea presented in that much be-puffed work "The Bread-Winners." This, perhaps, was hardly worth while, and especially not in view of the fact that Mr. Foran has no talent in the direction of fiction. He makes it the medium, however, to set forth very earnestly his views on numerous vital topics, industrial and social. That this, from a literary point of view, was a mistake, may not be as certain as at first sight might appear. Considered purely as a novel "The Other Side" is, to be sure, not of much consequence, but it probably makes the underlying argument rather easier reading, and tends to popularize it, and this, we may be certain, was the author's intention, rather than any desire to gather fame as a fictionist. The book is an essay on the labor question, and Mr. Foran claims, while holding "the wage system" to be a species of slavery, that he is equally the friend of the capitalist and the worker. Socialism is a chimera, and working for wages immoral; the true panacea for all social woes is coöperation. This is Mr. Foran's grand conviction, and if he insists on it at times rather intemperately we see no reason to doubt his entire honesty.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"CONTRIBUTIONS to Antediluvian Philology" is what a librarian might label "Généalogies des Racines Sémitiques, par l'Abbe Cl. Cazet. Paris, 1886." By assigning a considerable variety of meanings to a few roots, and making each letter interchangeable with all others, the entire Hebrew language is reduced to twenty-four roots, fourteen with two "firm consonants," ten with only one "firm consonant,"—and this too in a long octavo of 243 pages and excellent typography.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have issued the novel of "Sidney Luska," entitled "As it was Written," in their paper covered series of "Rainbow" fiction.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have collected into two neat volumes the shorter stories of Frank R. Stockton, some of which are indeed among his best and most famous work. In the first volume, called the "First Series," is that unique production "The Lady or the Tiger?" in company with eleven other stories, sketches, and minor papers; while the "Second Series" contains "The Christmas Wreck," and eight others, some of which we recognize as among Mr. Stockton's recent publications. These two volumes will be very convenient for the thousands of his admiring readers, who will, we are sure, be glad to have his stories in a collected form.

Messrs. Ticknor & Co.'s "Olden Times Series" is a set of valuable little books which give a kind of information hardly available, practically, in any other way. The books are made up of gleanings, chiefly from old newspapers of Boston and Salem. In this way have been compiled by the editor, Mr. Henry M. Brooks, accounts from original sources of Lotteries, Curious Advertisements, Literary Curiosities, the New England Sunday, etc. The last issued volume, "Some Strange and Curious Punishments," is one of the most quaint and interesting of the series. The whipping post, the stocks, and the pillory do not seem very strange, as they have come down to our own time, but it is odd and sad enough to read testimony to the lack of conscience and sensibility in our forefathers, in the countenance they gave such barbarous practices as the cutting off of ears and other mutilation of prisoners, of branding, boring the tongue, etc. Mr. Brooks modestly disclaims any desire to have these books regarded as history, but he claims, as we think fairly, that they contain abundant material for history. The scheme is a thoughtful one, and within its limits has been well developed.

Sarah K. Bolton has at various times shown aptitude in what may be called serious writing for young people; in earnest work, that is to say—work with a purpose, which however, and with its didactic manner, has always been "readable" and agreeable. Such work is the latest book of this conscientious writer:—"Lives of Girls who Became Famous" (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York). Twenty biographies, accompanied in most cases by portraits, of distinguished women are here given. The "Lives" are those which have been sketched many times, but our author devotes especial attention to the early career of her subjects, and in this way gives her book a tone of freshness. The most successful of the sketches are those of Margaret Fuller, Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet G. Hosmer, Jean Ingelow, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Maria Mitchell. The portraits accompanying the sketches of Mrs. Stowe and Mrs. Mitchell are also the most satisfactory. Altogether this is quite a model volume of its kind.

Ernst Eckstein is a not unworthy follower of Prof. Ebers in literary fantasies intended to rehabilitate the past. We can even see how, on some accounts, he might be preferred to the better

known writer. He has more sentiment than Ebers, and manages to make his archaic material fall more naturally into modern lines of emotional expression. "Aphrodite, a Romance of Ancient Hellas," is a clever literary excursion of this kind, and for the reason given it would be unfair to call it altogether a copy of Ebers. In the main point, however, it is an imitation doubtless, and it is just there that all writing of this kind is, to our taste, hard and labored. In the effort to produce realistic effects, every book of this nature we have seen is overlaid with a too evident scholarship, which in a very short time takes on the air of pedantry. The art seems to be wanted to suggest the atmosphere of Ancient Hellas; instead of which there are long lists of things and words. We have in this tale of 550 B. C. the story of a pair of young lovers who are taken under the patronage of the goddess Aphrodite. The idea has been well directed and is not without effect. (W. S. Gottsberger, New York.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A NEW edition of "The Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, with Vedder's illustrations reproduced on a smaller scale, to be sold at \$12.50, is coming from the Riverside Press.—Mr. George E. Foster is collecting material for a bibliography of all publications in the Cherokee alphabet, and of all English editions of the same which have been published by Cherokees. The work will also contain a history of Cherokee newspapers and literature.

"The Medical Directory of the United States," published by R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit, enumerates nearly 80,000 persons, once under the State and town in which they practice, and once in an alphabetical finding-list.—Edwin A. Abbey's illustrated edition of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" will be published next month by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Austin Dobson has furnished an Introduction in verse, describing scenes at the production of the comedy at Drury Lane Theatre. It will be one of the handsomest books ever issued in the United States.

Miss Maria A. Brown has nearly finished a book called "Honor to Whom Honor is Due; the Norse Discoverers of America."—Mrs. Simpson, widow of the late M. E. Bishop Simpson, is editing the memoirs and letters of her husband for publication.—Mr. Samuel Butler, author of "Erewhon," has just sent a new work to the press in London; no intimation of the character of the work has reached us.—Max O'Rell has prepared for publication a book called "Drat the Boys, or Recollections of an ex-French Master in England."

Mr. Bertram Dobell, whose proposal to issue a new edition of Shelley's "Wandering Jew" was recently referred to in this column, believes the poem to be a complete work of Shelley's, and discredits Medwin's statement that he wrote the greater part of it.—"The Buchholz Family," an immensely popular book in Germany, having gone into its 50th edition, has appeared in an English translation in London. It describes the retail trading-class of Berlin.

Mr. J. A. Symonds's "Ben Jonson" in the series of English Worthies will be published immediately. Forthcoming volumes of the series are "Sir Thomas More," by J. Cotter Morison; "Wellington," by Robert Louis Stevenson; and "Lord Peterborough," by Walter Besant.—General T. F. Rodenbough has prepared, and Messrs. Putnam will publish, "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor," the only authorized military decoration for valor in this country.

George Routledge & Sons are to make a new illustrated edition of "Les Misérables" in five large volumes. Four hundred engravings after designs by leading French artists will be interspersed with the text. Wrexall's translation is to be used, but the expurgated chapters have been restored.—"The Emancipation of Massachusetts" is the title of a volume by Mr. Brooks Adams (Houghton Mifflin & Co.), in which the struggles of the State to free herself from bigotry and intolerance are traced.

"Home Fairies and Heart Flowers" (Harper & Bros.) will it is expected be one of the most attractive of the forthcoming holiday books. It is a volume of verses about children, by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, profusely and elegantly embellished by designs—many of them also engraved—by Mr. Frank French.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s chief holiday book will be "The Book of the Tile Club" containing twenty-five full-page photographs of paintings by members of the club.

The next number of "Præterita," (Mr. Ruskin's autobiography), now in press, is entitled "The Campo Santo," and deals with the author's visit to Lucca and Pisa in 1845.—Mr. Thorold Rogers, being relieved from Parliamentary work, is pressing on with his "History of Prices."—The forthcoming volume of the "Golden Treasury Series" is "Selections from the Writings of Sir Philip Sidney."—Mrs. General Custer is at work on a book on Kansas and frontier life just after the Rebellion.

Canon Liddon is making good progress with his biography of Dr. Pusey; but the voluminous nature of the materials at his command renders it unlikely that the work can be ready for publication for a considerable time. Another biography which greatly hangs fire is that of Lord Beaconsfield. In this case the difficulty consists mainly in the opposition offered in high quarters to the publication of certain correspondence, without which the life would be a very inadequate representation of Lord Beaconsfield's character and career. The reference, it is believed, is to Mr. Gladstone, the book containing matter which it might be unwise to publish during that statesman's life.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke has a novel called "Steadfast" in the press of Ticknor & Co.—Mr. George M. Picard will bring out next month a novel with the title, "Old Boniface."—The historian Pietro Balun has recently published at Turin the third volume of his continuation of the "Universal History of the Catholic Church," by Rohrbacher. This volume brings the record down to the pontificate of Leo XIII., and completes the work as designed.

Franz Liszt left a "School for the Piano-Forte," and the probable publication of it excites interest among musicians and amateurs. From some accounts, however, the manuscript as it stands is very incomplete.—The Carlyle Letters, which Charles Eliot Norton has edited, will be published by Macmillan & Co., and the first volume is nearly ready.—James Bromley has completed a volume for Cassell & Co. entitled "The Romance of Invention."—Percy M. Thornton is engaged on a work called "The Brunswick Accession," whose aim is to reproduce the matter of the unprinted part of the Hanover papers, placed at his disposal by Mr. Maunde Thompson of the British Museum.

Two interesting autobiographies are promised by Messrs. Longman. One of them is "Sketches of My Life," by Hobart Pasha. The other is Sir Francis Hastings Doyle's "Reminiscences and Opinions." But a book of greater interest to literary people is the coming volume of Mr. Abraham Hayward's "Letters 1834-1884," which Mr. John Murray has nearly ready for publication.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. publish at an early date "Lyrical Poems," by Emily Thornton Charles; also a book called "Red Beauty," by W. M. Stoddard.—Walter Besant is writing a biography of Lord Peterborough. Mme. J. W. Mario, who has just completed her life of Mazzini, a voluminous work, has engaged to write a biography of her friend, the late Dr. Agostino Bertani.—Georges Ohnet, the author of "Le Maître des Forges," is about to publish a story entitled, "Volonte."—A Century of Electricity, a new work by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, whose theories about earthquakes have been much quoted lately, is to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Captain Coffin, author of "The America's Cup," gives out in the September *Outing* the fact that Mr. Ashbury who competed for the Cup in 1871, was pitted against four American schooners, either of which in the opinion of Captain Coffin could have beaten the British yacht easily. These four boats were the "Dauntless," "Sappho," "Palmer," and "Columbia."—The second number of the late Chas. C. Perkins' "History of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society," was left in shape for the printer and will soon be brought out.—A Gaelic translation of Queen Victoria's "More Leaves from the Highlands" has been published by the Blackwoods. The Queen has ordered a large number of copies to be sent to Balmoral for distribution in the neighborhood.—Col. George W. Williams, author of "History of the Negro Race in America" is arranging for the publication of "A Military History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion." This should, if the hopes of it are borne out, become a standard work.

Frank H. Cushing, who has written several interesting magazine articles about the Zuni Indians, is engaged in getting up a dictionary and grammar of the Zuni language.—Theodore Roosevelt will write the biography of Thomas H. Benton for the "American Statesmen" series.—An edition of Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," illustrated by Gordon Brown, will soon be brought out in London.—A Memoir of Mrs. Anne Gilchrist, author of the "Life of Mary Lamb," is in process by her son, Herbert H. Gilchrist.

Trübner & Co., of London, will publish a new Sanskrit Dictionary, edited by Prof. Carl Cappeller, of Jena, and based on the large St. Petersburg Lexicon. It will be completed in four parts at three shillings each.

The Syndics of the Cambridge (England), University Press have just published "Fragments of Philo Judæus," edited by Prof. J. Rendel Harris, of Haverford College.

Mr. Edward L. Starck, of Boston, has written a work entitled, "Grammar and Language: An attempt at the introduction of Logic into Grammar." It consists of a series of essays which undertake to account for grammatical phenomena. The work is recommended to subscribers by Prof. F. J. Child, of Harvard. The

edition will be limited to 500 copies, and can be obtained from the author, 74 Tremont St., (Room 11), Boston.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

AMONG the writers who contribute to the October *Magazine of American History* are Rev. Charles W. Baird, D. D., Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, former minister to Greece, Hon. Luther R. Marsh, General John Watts De Peyster, General Alfred E. Lee, Mr. John Dimitry, and William A. Mowry, the editor of *Education*. This is a highly creditable array.

Mr. A. W. Hosmer, the landscape photographer, whose Concord Valley, Egg Rock (Concord River), and Statue of the Minute Man, have become known in connection with the recent illustrated edition of "The Minute Man," a ballad of "The Shot Heard Round the World," by "Margaret Sidney," is now making negatives of historic and picturesque points in and around Concord; these pictures will accompany several Concord articles which "Margaret Sidney" is preparing for the *Wide Awake* magazine.

The October *Wide Awake* contains, among other good things, a "Talk About Bridges," by Rossiter Johnson; and a charming story by Celia Thaxter, "for very little folk."

Mrs. Oliphant is writing a series of articles to appear in the *Century* during the coming year, describing some of the celebrated men and women of Queen Anne's reign, including the Queen, the Duchess Sarah, Dean Swift, and Daniel Defoe. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who has recently written about American Architecture, in the *Century*, will contribute to the same magazine a series of papers on some of the typical English cathedrals, to be illustrated by Mr. Joseph Pennell.

General Adam Badeau is to write a series of "War Stories for Boys and Girls," for the coming year of *St. Nicholas*. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, each one treated separately, as a subject complete in itself.

ART NOTES.

ASHER B. DURAND, whose funeral took place on Tuesday last, was, at the time of his death, the oldest artist in America. His life formed a connecting link between the Art of today and that of the ante-revolutionary period. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, and aided much in developing what is known as the Hudson River School of landscape painting. Mr. John Sartain relates of him that he was an eminent engraver before he became a painter, standing first among the line of steel engravers in the country, and commanding what was considered at that time a large professional income. When he abandoned the burin for the brush, his friends warned him that he would lose at least for years his handsome revenue, and must be prepared to face poverty in the sacrifice he was making. Their anxiety however proved to be uncalled for. His landscapes met with immediate appreciation, and his earnings as a painter were larger the first year than they had ever been as an engraver. His success continued throughout his life, his artistic career being prosperous and fortunate to the end of his days.

A current press paragraph makes inquiry why our artists neglect the picturesque side of out-door games like base ball, tennis, etc., and cites Thomas Eakins's rowing pictures, and Donoho's "Bicyclists," exhibited by the Society of American Artists, as instances of successful treatment of these subjects. The trouble is that these games are not picturesque. Athletic sports involve violent action; the better the game the more violent the players' movements. Painful exertion and strained effort are fatal to picturesque effect. Statuesque subjects have been treated by the great sculptors with such consummate skill as to overcome these difficulties, but in pictures, the masters subdue or subordinate representations of awkward, ungraceful and exhausting muscular tension. The cases cited illustrate the proposition that the representation of out-door gymnastics cannot be made picturesque. Mr. Eakins' rowing pictures referred to are not pictures at all, but studies. They are intended to educate the eye and hand of the artists and not to please the beholder. They are very clever studies executed with great skill, but studies all the same. As to Mr. Donoho's "Bicyclists," if there is any other invention that will distort the human body into more painful, disjointed, repulsively grotesque attitudes than this same bicycle does, it has yet to be brought to public notice.

The Philadelphia Art Students' League opened its second term this week, 20th inst. Mr. Thomas Eakins is instructor, and the secretary is Mr. Charles B. Cox. The rooms are at number 1338 Chestnut street, where Mr. Cox may be addressed for further information.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been enriched with a fine example of Washington Allston, presented by Miss Hooper.

It is the "Elijah," painted by Allston in his prime, and considered by his contemporaries as one of his great works.

The exhibition in Paris of the bust of Franklin recently mentioned in this column, seems to have brought to light a similar work in the possession of a French family near that city. This later discovery is a portrait bust said to be by the famous painter of feminine beauty, Greuze. The suggestion has been made that this bust ought to be purchased for America and deposited in Boston. The suggestion of American ownership is a good one, but it is plain enough that if brought to this country, the bust should be deposited in the Academy of Fine Arts in this city. Franklin was a boy in Boston. During the entire career that has given his name to posterity, he was a citizen of Philadelphia. Here was his home; his honor and fame are forever associated with the history of the city, and here his portrait should have a resting place if it is found proper to bring it to our shores.

Boston already has the best statue of Franklin in the country, by the way, executed by Greenough in bronze on commission from the city. It is this statue that is said to have been modeled on the theory of Lavater, the physiognomist, that the sides of the human face represent different phases of human nature. Accordingly one side of the bronze face of Franklin is given the expression of the man of science who drew the lightning from the clouds, and the other side represents the homely philosophy of Poor Richard's Almanac. Which is the scientific and which the humanitarian side the observer is supposed to decide for himself.

A Memorial Arch was dedicated in Hartford this week to the Connecticut soldiers who fell in the civil war. The arch, erected at the head of a bridge, has a span of thirty feet, and springs from massive towers sixty some feet in circumference and over a hundred feet high. A sculptured frieze surmounts the arch, seven feet in width, filled with figures in bold relief. On the North side of the structure the frieze represents "The Story of the War" and on the south side "The Return of the Army." The cost of the memorial was \$60,000, and it is a comfort in these days of hard sledding subscriptions to know that this sum was raised without fuss or trouble.

Mr. Healy, the American artist, has just finished a portrait of Count Hoyos, Austrian Ambassador in Paris. The French art critics pronounce it a work of great artistic merit.

A monumental statue of Giordano Bruno will soon be dedicated in Rome, on the spot where he was burned to death. Among the Honorary International Committee on the work are Herbert Spencer, A. C. Swinburne, Charles Bradlaugh, Renan, Haeckel, Castelar, E. de Lavelaye, Paul Bert, Max Mueller, and Robert G. Ingersoll.

The late Salon exposed paintings by 91 Americans, 54 Belgians, 30 Italians, 29 Swiss, 28 Austrians and Hungarians, 25 Englishmen, 22 Swedes, 19 Germans, 18 Spaniards, 17 Hollanders, and 13 Russians. Of Scotchmen, Danes, Peruvians, and Chilians there were 6 each; of Norwegians, 5; Finlanders, 4; Portuguese, Irishmen, Roumanians, and Canadians, 2 each. There were further represented Australia, Columbia, California, the Philippines, Uruguay, Brazil, and Egypt.

The Belgian Royal Academy is to open this month an exhibition of old masters for the benefit of the central fund for Belgian artists.

The following communication reached us some days ago, and should have been punctually printed:

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I WOULD like to correct a statement made in your paper of September 4th. In the article on the School of Design for Women, it is stated that under Miss Sartain's direction the course of study has been "extended" to include Portraiture, Landscape and Flower Painting, Crayon, Etching, Modeling, China Decorating, Wood Engraving, Geometry and Perspective and practical designing for manufacturers. All of the above mentioned branches were taught during the administration of their late principal, Miss Croasdale. Having been a pupil under her instructions, and knowing the work she did for women, I feel like speaking in her behalf, for no praise that could be given her would be too much, in regard to her life work.

A. C.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

THE exploring expedition which was dispatched to explore the Mt. St. Elias alps by the New York *Times*, succeeded in reaching a height of 7200 feet in the ascent of that mountain, but was stopped there by the almost perpendicular wall of descending glaciers. As the snow-line in that latitude is but little above the sea-level, this is claimed to be the greatest distance ever reached above the snow-line, but it still leaves over 10,000 feet of the mountain's height unexplored. The other results of the expedition are notable, and serve to show the extreme ignorance of Alaskan geography which exists. Lieut. Schwatka and his party began their exploration by ascending Icy bay, a small indentation

of the coast nearly opposite Mt. St. Elias, and were surprised to find a river flowing into it of a mile to a mile and a half in width. The party considered that a river of this size could not possibly come from the narrow watershed of the coast, hence supposed that it must break through the coast range and drain an inland watershed. Nothing however has heretofore been known of such a river or of a gap in the coast range by which it could escape. This river was christened Jones River after the proprietor of the *Times*. On each side of the river are two enormous glaciers, the one on the east side being estimated by the party at from fifteen to twenty miles wide, and some fifty miles long, while that on the west side is said to be hardly inferior in size. They were named respectively Agassiz and Guyot glaciers. They push their streams of ice clear across the Jones river in several places, making bridges by which the party was enabled to cross from bank to bank, and at other places ran directly into the forest, crushing to splinters trees that stood in their way. Another immense glacier at the foot of Mt. St. Elias was named the Tyndall glacier, and it was from this that the party attempted the further ascent of the mountain. The scenery of this region is reported to be incomparably grand, utterly dwarfing anything in the European Alps. The party returned to Icy Bay without attempting a further ascension of the mountain, but bearing numerous observations, scientific records, photographs, sketches, charts, etc., which are said to be of great value, and an ample compensation for the expense and trouble of the expedition.

The recent celebration of the one-hundredth birthday of Michel Eugène Chevreul marks an almost unique event. Fontenelle, who lived to within a month of one hundred years, is we believe the only other instance on record of a man of real eminence attaining this age. The Italian Cornaro lived to very near a hundred years, the exact date not being known, but he can hardly be considered as a claimant for high renown, his principal title to fame consisting in the exploit of living so long, and in writing an account of how he did it. But neither of these quite completed their century, while M. Chevreul has not only actually passed into his second, but is in a state of health which may carry him years further yet. From 1806 when he was appointed professor in the Lycée Charlemagne his life has been one of unbroken and strenuous exertion, which he has not yet given up. Old age has been a hereditary possession of his family, his father having lived to be 92, and his mother 93. The tiresome part which the anniversary ceremonies imposed upon him was born with but little apparent fatigue, and it was generally remarked that his physical constitution seemed to be in the condition of a well-preserved man of sixty.

Mr. Edward Muybridge's exhaustive treatise on "Animal Locomotion," on which he has been engaged for several years, it is hoped will be ready for delivery during the spring of 1887. Mr. Muybridge was the first to enter the field of instantaneous photography, and he has been working under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The complete work will contain 781 plates, each 18x24 inches. Every plate will contain from twenty-four to thirty-six negatives, illustrating all the various muscular actions of certain movements. The price of 100 plates will be \$100, but subscribers to the complete work will probably be favored with a reduction on this rate. As the book will be published in portfolio form, a subscriber will be privileged to make his own selection of plates, taking as few or as many as he desires. The work is undoubtedly unique, and were it not for the support of the University and the pecuniary assistance of Dr. William Pepper and Mr. Charles C. Harrison, the great expense connected with the investigations would have made its publication impossible.

The following description of the sea-serpent by Capt. Robert Platt, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is sent to *Science* by a friend of the captain, accompanied by a sketch of the position in which it appeared, introducing a Coast Survey schooner for purposes of comparison. It was taken from Captain Platt's official report to the superintendent of the Survey. "I would also beg leave to state that August 29th, while becalmed off Race Point, Cope Cod, about four hundred yards from the vessel we saw a sea-monster, or what I suppose has been called a sea-serpent. Its first appearance was that of a very large round spar two or three feet in diameter, from twelve to fifteen feet high, standing upright in the sea, but in a few minutes it made a curve and went down. It was visible about three minutes; the second appearance, about half an hour after the first, the monster came out of the water about twenty-five feet, then extended to about thirty-five or forty feet, and about three feet in diameter; when out about forty feet, it curved and went down, and as it did so a sharp dorsal fin of about fifteen feet in length came up. This fin was connected to this monster, for the whole animal moved off with the same velocity. I looked at it with a good pair of glasses. I could not tell whether it had a mouth or eyes: it was of a brownish color. I

enclose to you a rough sketch made by me, and submitted to all on board who saw the animal, and they all agree that it is a fair representation of the animal as it appeared." It is very hard to believe either that this is a hoax or the product of excited nerves, and it begins to look as if the serpent had secured a right to a scientific acceptance, or at least to a suspension of judgment of the subject.

Projects for tunnels of tremendous magnitude continue to spring up in Europe. This time it is a scheme for a tunnel to connect Denmark to Sweden by boring under the sound, which is about four miles wide opposite the town of Elsinore, situated on the island of Zealand, on which is also the capital, Copenhagen. A short time ago a Frenchman, M. Deloncle, sought the consent of the Danish government to the project, and this was made dependent upon proof of its feasibility and of the existence of the requisite capital being produced, as well, of course, as the sanction of the Swedish government. The latter government has not yet given a reply, but several exchanges say that it is believed to regard the scheme with great favor. The cost is estimated at \$2,000,000, a sum which hardly seems adequate to the execution of a submarine work of such proportions. In case the governments of Sweden and Denmark grant the desired concession it is said a syndicate will be formed in Paris for the raising of the necessary capital.

One of the chief centres of interest at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at Brighton, was a department of bacteriology, specially arranged at the request of the President by Dr. Edgar Crookshank. The collection included apparatus and specimens illustrative of the processes of cultivating microbes, as well as a remarkable series of photographs, the result of a special investigation by Dr. Crookshank into microscopic photography as a means of pathological research, in some of which the growths were represented as if magnified 9,000 times. The cultivations, all prepared in England, were in gelatine, in agar-agar, hay infusion, blood serum, bread paste, and potatoes, the latter showing some fine growths of micrococcus prodigiosus, the ruddy color of which when seen on food has been at times regarded as a miraculous manifestation of blood stains. The collection also included the comma bacillus of Koch, being the bacillus associated with Asiatic cholera, as well as the pneumo-coccus, the microbe associated with inflammation of the lungs, which until the discovery of this microbe was not suspected of being associated with parasitic infection. Another specimen was the foul brood in bees, the development of which had been fully worked out, while there were numerous specimens of the bacillus anthracis, well-known in connection with M. Pasteur's experiments in the inoculation of sheep and cattle as a protection against splenic fever.

MR. FREEMAN'S VIEWS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Tribune* representative has obtained the following statements regarding the Bulgarian complication from the historian, Edward A. Freeman:

"I am asked to say something about the present state of things in Southeastern Europe. I must begin by saying that beyond here and there from a private letter I have no means of knowledge which is not open to the whole world. I have no political secrets to tell any one. If I have any advantage over anybody else it is merely what may come of a long habit of trying to look at facts and their causes instead of merely repeating a controversial formula. The late events in Bulgaria show how deep is the jealousy with which the despotic Powers of Europe look at anything which may give strength to any of the struggling nations. It will be remembered in how many ways the Czar showed his anger at the union of northern and southern Bulgaria—the latter the Eastern Rumelia of diplomatists—and the strange outbreak of rage into which Francis Joseph of Austria allowed himself to be hurried. Whatever may be the jealousies between the two, it does not suit the purposes of either that any of the smaller Powers should have the chance of drawing strength from union and independence. People talk glibly of Austria going to Salonica as if it were a kind of holiday excursion. They forget that it means the crushing of the hopes of three nations—Greece, Servia and Bulgaria.

"The great Powers have their jealousies among themselves. So have the smaller ones. The ill-feeling between Greece and Bulgaria is the chief difficulty and danger of the whole matter. The hope of the Southeastern lands lies in friendly relations among the liberated nations. How hard such questions are to establish is shown by the action of both Greece and Servia on the occasion of the Bulgarian union. But the further advance of the House of Austria means, if not the utter absorption, at least the united disunion and weakness of all. It is indeed by the disunion and weakness of nations that the Austrian Power—not a nation, but a mere family estate—exists at all. Russia, on the other hand, is a National Power, and has the strength of one. The natural sympathies of the Russian People, as distinguished from the Russian Government, will always be for any Slavonic and orthodox nation. But it is doubtless easy in Russia as it is in England so to state matters as to awaken unreasonable national jealousies. The action of Bulgaria may be so spoken of as to seem ungrateful to Russia, a Power from which we must not forget that Bulgaria has received real and great benefits.

"It is quite possible then that, besides the present irritation of the Czar, popular feeling in Russia may this time be against Bulgaria. But we must remember that as Russia is a nation, a just and generous policy on her

part is not impossible, while such policy is hardly conceivable on the part of the Austrian Power, which represents only the interests of a single family at the moment. Any advance of freedom or union is distasteful to both Powers alike. The only question is whether they will bottle up their own differences in order to stop what is so distasteful to both, or whether some accident of the present state of things may cause the long-smouldering enmity to burst into a flame.

"Germany, on the other hand, would seem to have no immediate interests which need clash with those of the southeastern nations. There is, however, the national ill-feeling between Greeks and Slavs, strongest among those who are really of Slavonic descent, and it may not suit the possessors of Posen and North Sleswick to encourage national movements anywhere. As long as Prince Bismarck, from whatever motive, takes the House of Austria, its chief and his dominions under his somewhat condescending patronage, so long whatever displeases that house or thwarts its policy cannot be acceptable at Berlin for the moment.

"The Southeastern nations have three great Powers which are nearest to them and all against them. It is hard to see how the three free Nations of western Europe—England, France and Italy—have any direct interest in the matter. The superstition that England has any interest in supporting the Turk, that is, in prolonging the bondage of those parts of Greece, Bulgaria and Servia which he still holds in bondage, is as absurd as it is immoral. But no argument will get it out of those heads of which it has once taken possession. The only question is whether the Turk is now their worst enemy. It would be easier to turn him out of Salonica now than it will be to turn out the Austrian if he ever gets in. On the other hand, it is worth thinking whether either an Austrian occupation of Salonica or a Russian occupation of Constantinople might not really be the first step to the splitting up of these Powers. If the family estate of Francis Joseph were extended to the Aegean it might prove too large and too oddly formed and shaped for him to keep it together, and it may be doubted whether either Constantinople can be ruled from St. Petersburg or St. Petersburg from Constantinople. Constantinople has been an important city from its birth. On the one hand, can it ever be anything else? on the other, could geography allow it to become the centre of the Power of Russia.

"The outlook is very gloomy. The chances of freedom depend wholly on the will of the despotic powers. That fact must be looked in the face. Statesmen as a rule care little for the freedmen of other nations, and they are certainly not bound as a rule to sacrifice the welfare of their own country to maintaining it. Still, it is as well that both statesmen and others should see clearly what the state of the case is. The freedom and progress of the lands already delivered, the hopes of the lands still in bondage, depend upon the will of two Powers, which have—one an abiding the other an immediate—interest in hindering their freedom and progress, and their only hope seems to be in the difficulty which those two Powers must find in agreeing on any common scheme against them."

SOME OF MACKLIN'S ART TREASURES.¹

FOR his "Poet's Gallery," Macklin commissioned one hundred pictures by the best English artists available; these pictures he formed into an exhibition—extending over several years—and caused them to be engraved by the best men of the time—chiefly Bartolozzi and his school. The engravings were published with letter-press extracts from the authors illustrated—four prints to each part, by subscription. It was a very expensive work, the parts appearing every six months, at the price of three, six, and eight guineas. It is scarce necessary to say that the subjects were very various, ranging from "Alexander's Feast," painted by Artaud, to "The Mouse's Petition," by H Bunbury.

The most famous of the pictures executed for this work was undoubtedly Reynolds's "Cottagers," as it was called in the catalogue, or the "Gleaners," as it was named on Bartolozzi's print. It is a large work—eight feet by six—and is interesting in several respects. It is of course a portrait group—including Mrs. Macklin and her daughter, and a third figure, Miss Potts, who, it is interesting to know, afterwards became the mother of the three Landseers. The figures are in peasant costume before a cottage, Mrs. Macklin with her spinning-wheel, Miss Potts with a sheaf of corn on her head, and the little girl feeding chickens. Reynolds's receipt for this picture cannot accurately be made out, as it is not distinguished in the painter's ledger from the receipts of the whole of his commissions from Macklin, which amount altogether to more than £2,000. From Macklin the picture passed to Mr. William Gosling, who lent it to the British Institution in 1813, and his descendant, Mr. Robert Gosling, recently exhibited it with the magnificent gathering of Reynoldses at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1884. Reynolds's second contribution to the Poets' Gallery was "Tuccia the Vestal Virgin," an illustration of Gregory's "Ode to Meditation," which Northcote says was commissioned at three hundred guineas. Cotton says it is a portrait of the Duchess of Rutland, but it is certain that he confused it with another picture, "The Trial of Chastity." "Tuccia" was engraved by Bartolozzi's pupil, P. W. Tompkins.

Gainsborough also painted two pictures—"Hobbinol and Gandaretta," from Somerville, and "Lavinia," from Thompson. The former, engraved by Tompkins, was bought by Sir Henry Hoare, Bart. The "Lavinia" is, perhaps, more generally known as "The Milk Girl" or "Girl with a Pan of Milk." From Macklin it passed to the celebrated Rogers Collection; but Benjamin West, with no great critical acumen, having characterized the hair as "heavily painted," Rogers determined to expel this exquisite picture from his collection, and sold it to Mr. Philips for one hundred and seventy guineas, in possession of whose descendants it probably still is. Colonel Sir Francis Bolton exhibited a duplicate or replica at the Grosvenor in 1885; and there is a full-size copy at South Kensington Museum, in colored wools.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"GLORIA VICTIS." A Romance. By Ossip Schubin. From the German by Mary Maxwell. Pp. 319. \$—. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

¹From the *Magazine of Art* for October.

A SECRET OF THE SEA, etc. By Brander Matthews. Pp. 220. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

ESSENTIAL LESSONS IN ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY, [ETC.] For the use of Schools. By John G. R. McElroy, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania. Pp. 322. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.

STORIES FROM LIFE. By Sarah K. Bolton. Pp. 361. \$—. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D. Pp. 373. \$—. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

A PHANTOM LOVER. A Fantastic Story. By Vernon Lee. Pp. 134. \$0.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

BERRIES OF THE BRIER. [Verse.] Arlo Bates. Pp. 95. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

SANDRA BELLONI, ORIGINALLY EMILIA IN ENGLAND. By George Meredith. Pp. 462. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE TALES OF THE SIXTY MANDARINS. By P. V. Ramaswami Raju. With an Introduction by Professor Henry Morley. Pp. 280. \$1.50. New York: Cassell & Co.

ADDRESS ON THE SERVICES OF WASHINGTON, Before the School-children of Boston. By William Everett. Pp. 29. \$0.15. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

LA FILLE DE ROLAND. Drame en Quatre Actes en Vers. Par le Vicomte Henri de Bornier. Pp. 96. \$0.25. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

THE IRISH QUESTION. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. Pp. 57. \$0.10. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

STOCKTON'S STORIES. FIRST SERIES. The Lady or the Tiger? and other stories. By Frank R. Stockton. Pp. 201. SECOND SERIES. The Christmas Week, and Other Stories. Pp. 242. \$2.50 for the 2 vols. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

AS IT WAS WRITTEN. A Jewish Musician's Story. By Sidney Lusk, ("Rainbow" Series). Pp. 253. Paper, \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co. TRANSFORMED; OR, THREE WEEKS IN A LIFETIME. By Florence Montgomery. Pp. 350. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

DRIFT.

—At the recent parliamentary elections in England, Angus Sutherland, radical, ousted the Marquis of Stafford, whig, son and heir of his grace the Duke of Sutherland, from the representation of Sutherlandshire in the House of Commons. Eighty years ago the marquis's great-grandfather evicted Angus Sutherland's great-grandfather, burning his cottage to make a thorough job of it. Now the titled evictor's descendant is thrust out of the family seat in the lawmaking branch of parliament by the descendant of the peasant. Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.

—In a recent interview, obtained by the North American Cable News company, and printed in the New York *Tribune*, Angus Sutherland, M. P., gave an interesting account of the origin of what has come to be known as the crofter question; the sudden transformation of the Highland chiefs (after 1745) from trustees and administrators for the clans into landlords in their own right; the introduction of sheep-farming; the clearing of the glens; the enforced emigration of the people by thousands and tens of thousands, to America and Australia; then the deadly competition of the new world stock raisers (with no rent to pay) in the home market; the recent rapid conversion of the Highland sheep-runs into deer forests; etc. At the end of eighty years the people found themselves growing poorer and poorer, —crowded more and more to the wall. They got tired of being told to go to Manitoba. It occurred to them that, if emigration were such a fine thing, it was about time for the landlords to take their turn at enjoying its benefits. Then the franchise-extension act put the ballot in their hands. The first use they made of it was to oust the landlord representatives and send men of their own class to Westminster. In the last house all the Scotch members favored legislation that would have given genuine relief to the suffering crofters of the coast islands; but they were out-numbered by the English members, and the relief measure passed was a sham. "I expect no justice from Parliament as it is at present constituted," said Angus Cameron, M. P.; "I believe that the solution of the land question in Scotland will be found in Home Rule for Scotland."

—Germany has developed her manufactures to a remarkable extent, and her competition with France has become a serious matter to that country. In 1875 France sent to Germany in manufactures 79 millions of francs more value than she received; in 1884 the balance was in favor of Germany to the extent of 89 millions. A French commissioner who was appointed by the Government to investigate the causes of this change reports that chief among them he places the energy and enterprise of the German traders. They hesitate at no sacrifice in establishing everywhere their agencies. They will exile themselves to remote and little-known countries as readily as they will go to the chief centres of the world's trade, in order to seek outlets for the national industries. The other principal causes are the technical and industrial schools of Germany.

—The leading manufacturers of machinery in all parts of the country have written to a Baltimore paper in response to a request for information respecting the condition and prospects of business. Fifty-seven write that there is a decided improvement, with good prospects for more prosperous times, some reporting orders ahead for several months, some that their works are running to their full capacity, and one that business is better than for ten years, while only one reports a falling off in trade. Thirty-eight report that they have increased their force since January 1, and of these seven have doubled the number of their men, while others have increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Of the entire number only one has made a decrease, the others running the same force as last year. Thirty report an increase in wages, running from 5 to 25 per cent., the average being about 10 per cent. With some few exceptions the writers say the price of manufactured goods has not yet advanced in proportion to the general increase in wages.—*Iron Age*.

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